

ORIENTAL HETEROPTERA

by W.-L. Distant.

I. — Family PENTATOMIDÆ.

Subfamily PHLŒINÆ.

SERBANA gen. nov.

Body strongly depressed, moderately concavely reclined on each side, above more or less tuberculate; head clearly exerted from the pronotum, large, with four prominent lobes, two anterior broad, well separated, their apices obliquely truncate, the lateral lobes curved, subacutely angulate, their apices parallel with the anterior margins of the pronotum, eyes prominent, subconical, a little directed backward; rostrum long, slender, extending beyond middle of abdomen, third joint longest; antennæ three jointed, inserted on each side of rostral canal at above one third from apex of head, first joint only very slightly longer than second, third shortest; pronotum shorter than head, anterior margin a little concave, anterior angles broadly rounded, lateral margins truncate, coarsely dentate, posterior angles detached from posterior margin which is truncate, disk tuberculous; scutellum scarcely more than half the length of abdomen; hemelytra extending beyond middle of abdomen, corium broad, broadly, truncately lobate on each side near base, membrane short and indistinctly separated from corium; abdominal segments lobately truncately produced on each side, their apices strong dentate; sternum centrally sulcate; abdomen beneath flattened, strongly centrally sulcate; tarsi three jointed, first joint shortest; legs unarmed.

Type : *S. borneensis* Dist.

This is an eastern representative of the Phlœinæ, and principally differs from the typical neotropical genus *Phleæa* by the position of the insertion of the antennæ.

Serbana borneensis sp. n. — Dark fuscous-brown above, black beneath; head above tuberculously granulate, the eyes black; pronotum tuberculously granulate, with three discal tubercles, the central one erect, the two lateral ones transverse, depressed, the posterior angles posteriorly recurved; scutellum strongly tuberculously granulate excepting on basal disk which is moderately foveate; corium tuberculously granulate; beneath the lobate prolongations to head, sternum, and corium are thickly finely granulate and their apices strongly dentate; abdomen beneath rugulosely

punctate, the laterally produced segments finely punctate, their apices coarsely dentate.

Long. 16 mill. Exp. pronot. 9 mill.

Hab. : Borneo; Muching, Santubong.

Subfamily PENTATOMINÆ.

Eusarcocoris modestus sp. n. — Above very pale ochraceous, thickly darkly punctate; antennæ robust, pale ochraceous, second and third joints shortest and subequal in length; sternum pale ochraceous, thickly darkly punctate; abdomen beneath castaneous, with two lateral series of ochraceous spots, the lateral margins broadly ochraceous with a series of small black segmental spots on extreme lateral margin; legs pale ochraceous, posterior femora with two subapical castaneous spots; head thickly coarsely punctate; pronotum with the anterior and lateral margins levigate, the punctures less dense on anterior disk, and with a castaneous transverse shading behind each anterior angle; scutellum much more finely punctate on apical area where there is a somewhat indistinct castaneous central longitudinal fascia, the apical margin levigate; connexivum ochraceous, spotted with black; membrane hyaline and considerably passing abdominal apex; pronotal angles not prominent.

Long. 3 mill.

Hab. : Ceylon; Eppawela (E. E. Green).

A small species allied to *E. capitatus* Dist., from which it differs by the shorter, less narrowed anteriorly and more subquadrate head.

Placosternum bos sp. n. — Above ochraceous, punctured and mottled with black; antennæ ochraceous, apices of fourth and fifth joints black, second and third joints black, their bases ochraceous, third and fourth joints longest and subequal in length, head with scattered coarse black punctures, its surface and anterior area and lateral angles of pronotum palely testaceous; pronotum rugulose, coarsely blackly punctate, some of the punctures confluent on basal half and there forming four irregular spots, a longitudinale ridge on central disk, lateral angles broadly produced, their apices truncate, toothed anteriorly and posteriorly, the anterior tooth preceded by a sulcus, lateral margins coarsely serrate; scutellum very coarsely punctate at base, more finely punctate beyond base where it is very distinctly depressed, the disk testaceous; corium thickly blackly punctate, excepting a nearly impunctate lateral space a little beyond base, and some confluent

punctate spots on its apical area; membrane bronzy-brown, its veins more or less suffused with black; connexivum blackly punctate, the apical segmental angles black; body beneath and legs ochraceous, blackly punctate, disks of meso- and metasterna, and a longitudinal central abdominal fascia, black; coxæ and bases of femora impunctate, lateral margins of abdomen with more or less well defined ochraceous spots; rostrum reaching the intermediate coxæ.

Long. 20 mill. Exp. pronot. angl. 16 mill.

Hab. : Ceylon; Maskeliya (E. E. Green).

Allied to *P. urus* Stål, but larger, more elongate, scutellum more strongly basally depressed, head with the apices of the lateral lobes much more rounded and upwardly recurved, the produced pronotal angles with their apices spinously produced both anteriorly and posteriorly.

Menida cingalensis sp. n. — Head, pronotum and scutellum castaneous, finely thickly punctate; head thickly blackly punctate, with the anteocular area ochraceous, the margins of the lobes and central punctures on lateral lobes castaneous, inner margins of eyes and five longitudinal fasciæ on postocular area ochraceously levigate; pronotum with anterior and lateral margins narrowly ochraceously levigate, with two transverse dark fasciæ each containing two small ochraceous spots on anterior area; apical margin of scutellum creamy white; corium pale ochraceous, darkly punctate, apical marginal area castaneous; membrane hyaline with fuscous suffusions at base; body beneath and legs ochraceous, lateral areas of sternum and abdomen castaneous or black, sixth and anal abdominal segments castaneous or black; antennæ ochraceous, third joint a little longer than second, fourth and fifth joints longest and subequal in length; ventral spine reaching posterior coxæ; rostrum reaching posterior coxæ.

Long. 6 mill.

Hab. : Ceylon; Peradeniya (E. E. Green).

Menida Wellawayæ sp. n. — Ochraceous, thickly blackly punctate; head thickly blackly punctate with five longitudinal levigate fasciæ on anteocular area, two on postocular area inside ocelli, and one at inner margin of eyes which are castaneous with their margins ochraceous; pronotum with the anterior and lateral margins narrowly ochraceously levigate, the black punctures in many places confluent, and with two shining black transverse spots punctately margined on anterior area; scutellum ochraceous with castaneous markings, with a large black spot on basal area, and with two contiguous black spots on apical area, the apical margin

ochraceously levigate; corium darkly punctate, a spot on disk and the apical area black; membrane greyish, its basal area black; body beneath and legs ochraceous, sternum and abdomen with a broad submarginal black fascia; anal segment black, with three ochraceous spots; rostrum reaching the intermediate coxæ; antennæ with the third joint slightly longer than the second, fourth and fifth longest and subequal in length; ventral spine long, reaching the intermediate coxæ.

Long. 6 mill.

Hab. : Ceylon; Wellawaya (E. E. Green).

Subfamily TESSARATOMINÆ.

AURUNGABADA gen. nov.

Head longer than pronotum, longer than broad, deeply transversely incised between eyes, the lateral lobes broad and subangularly ampliate, about as long as the central lobe which is prominent, the anteocular much longer than the postocular area, ocelli situate on the posterior margin, and much nearer eyes than to each other; antennæ inserted at the extremity of a broad groove in front of eyes, basal joint moderately thickened, not reaching apex of head, third joint longest, fourth a little shorter than fifth which has an apical hair-like appendage, fourth and fifth joints distinctly sulcate; rostrum of three joints, just passing posterior coxæ; pronotum short, its posterior margin straightly truncate, its anterior margin grooved for the reception of the head, the lateral areas somewhat broadly produced; scutellum slightly less than half the length of abdomen; corium long, membrane very short; posterior and intermediate tibiæ considerably curved and bent, anterior tibiæ a little dilated at apices, all the tibiæ strongly longitudinally sulcate; femora moderately thickened, the intermediate and posterior slightly curved; tarsi three jointed; metasternal process short, grooved, not extending beyond the intermediate coxæ.

The exposed spiracles of the basal segment of the abdomen locates this singular genus in the Tessaratominæ; it cannot well be located in the Eusthenaria, and must form the type of a new division.

Aurungabada singularis. — Above pale testaceous, the corium pale ochraceous; lateral margins and central lobe to head, and lateral margins of pronotum more or less carmine red; membrane somewhat purplish; body beneath and legs dull ochraceous, femora and abdomen beneath more or less sprinkled with small carmine red spots; antennæ ochraceous, third and fifth joints shaded

with carmine red, second and fifth joints subequal in length; antecocular portion of head very coarsely punctate and rugulose, postocular area more finely punctate; pronotum transversely rugulose, foveate at anterior margin; scutellum transversely rugose; corium thickly, finely punctate; membrane with scaley laminate processes; anal appendage, in ♂, three-lobed, the lateral lobes curved.

Long. 13 mill. Exp. pronot. Angl. 7 mill.

Hab. : Bombay (R. M. Dixon).

Subfamily ACANTHOSOMATINÆ.

Proctophantasta forficuloides sp. n. — Head, pronotum, and scutellum black; head with a longitudinal fascia on each side of lateral lobe, uniting posteriorly and narrowly reaching base, a narrow line traversing central lobe, inner margins of eyes, and a small spot on each side of ocelli, stramineous; pronotum with the lateral margins, centrally developed into a lateral spot, a central spot commencing on anterior area and continued to disk, on each side of which anteriorly are two small spots, stramineous; scutellum with a large spot on each lateral area before middle, and a large subapical transverse spot which is indented anteriorly and angularly produced posteriorly, stramineous; corium very pale stramineous, darkly punctate with piceous macular apical markings; membrane hyaline; head beneath, sternum and legs stramineous; anterior femora excluding base, apical halves of intermediate and posterior femora, metasternum and abdomen beneath carmine-red; posterior margins of metasternum, lateral margins and apical segment, to abdomen stramineous; abdominal spines and sternal spots black, tibiæ piceous; basal joint of antennæ slightly passing apex of head, second joint about as long as fourth, a little longer than third; head more or less transversely wrinkled, punctate at base and before inner margins of eyes; pronotum strongly coarsely punctate except on anterior area and on the stramineous markings; scutellum rugulose, the stramineous markings levigate; abdominal apical spines as long as posterior femora; rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ.

Long. excl. spines 6 1/2 mill. Exp. pronot. angl. 4 mill.

Hab. : Ceylon; N. C. Prov. (E. E. Green.).

II. — Family COREIDÆ.

Subfamily CORIZINÆ.

Corizus zebraicus sp. n. — Head, pronotum, and scutellum pale testaceous; pronotum with six longitudinal castaneous fasciæ;

scutellum with the lateral and apical margins ochraceous; corium very pale stramineous, the apical area piceous enclosing two small pale cellular spaces; membrane pale hyaline; connexivum ochraceous spotted with piceous; body beneath and legs ochraceous; rostrum, two large central spots to mesosternum, eight small discal abdominal spots arranged in double series, and apices of posterior femora and tibiæ, castaneous; head rugose; antennæ ochraceous, the apical joint and apex of second joint fuscous; pronotum granulose, with a central longitudinal carinate line, the lateral margins pilose; scutellum granulose, its apex strongly foveate; membrane considerably passing abdominal apex; rostrum not quite reaching the intermediate coxæ; legs pilose, anterior and intermediate femora with scattered brown punctures; tarsi excluding basal joint castaneous.

Long. 6 1/2 mill.

Hab. : Borneo; Kuching.

III. -- Family **LYGÆIDÆ**.

Subfamily **LYGÆINÆ**.

Arocatus continctus sp. n. — Head red, above with a broad central black fascia narrowing to apex; eyes, antennæ, and rostrum black; pronotum red, the anterior lobe and two broad sublateral fasciæ to posterior lobe black; scutellum black with a narrow central longitudinal red fascia; corium dull piceous-black, finely pilose, the extreme base red; membrane black, outer and apical margins hyaline; sternum testaceous with a large black spot on the lateral areas of each segment; abdomen beneath piceous, finely pilose, the lateral and apical margins narrowly testaceous; legs piceous, pilose, coxæ and trochanters ochraceous; fourth joint of antennæ slightly shorter than the second; first joint of rostrum about reaching base of head; pronotum with the posterior lobe sparsely but coarsely punctate.

Long. 7 to 7 1/2 mill.

Hab. : Ceylon; Eppawela (E. E. Green).

Subfamily **HETEROGASTRINÆ**.

Dinomachus rhacinus sp. n. — Ochraceous, thickly finely darkly punctate; pronotum with the extreme lateral margins piceous, a broken macular black basal fascia, and with a central pale line to posterior lobe; scutellum piceous, with a central pale

line on apical area; corium with two small spots on disk, a transverse spot before apex, and the apical angle black; membrane bronzy; connexivum spotted with piceous; body beneath piceous, disk of abomen and legs ochraceous; tibiæ, tarsi, and apice of femora annulated with castaneous; rostrum reaching the intermediate coxæ, basal joint scarcely passing base of head; antennæ pale castaneous, base and subapical annulation to first joint, subbasal annulation and apex to second joint, and apex of third joint ochraceous, second joint longest; head broad, central lobe a little prominent at apex, thickly finely pilose, obscurely thickly punctate; pronotum with the anterior lobe moderately globose, its lateral margins convex, distinctly narrower than posterior lobe; scutellum as long as broad, largely irregularly excavate at each lateral angle, and obliquely depressed on each side at apical area, thickly finely punctate; corium more sparsely and finely punctate, the punctures arranged longitudinally.

Long. 8 1/2 mill.

Hab. : Ceylon; Wellawaya (E. E. Green).

This and the following species *D. nitidiusculus* are distinct from other species of the genus as yet described, by the narrower anterior lobe of the pronotum.

Dinomachus nitidiusculus sp. n. — Ochraceous, thickly finely punctate; head distinctly finely pilose; pronotum with a basal marginal series of small castaneous spots; scutellum with the basal area piceous, traversed by a longitudinal pale line; corium with two small spots on disk, and some irregular transverse spots on apical area, black; membrane ochraceous; head beneath and sternum piceous; coxæ, trochanters, legs, and abdomen beneath ochraceous, lateral margins of sternum linearly black; tibiæ, tarsi, and apices of femora annulated with castaneous; anterior femora strongly spotted with castaneous; abdomen spotted with piceous on each lateral area; antennæ castaneous, basal joint ochraceous speckled with castaneous, subbasal annulation and apex to second joint and apex of third joint ochraceous, second joint longest; rostrum slightly passing the intermediate coxæ, basal joint scarcely passing base of head; pronotum with the anterior lobe moderately globose, distinctly narrower than the posterior lobe which is somewhat coarsely punctate; scutellum irregularly excavate on each side both at base and apical area.

Long. 7 mill.

Hab. : Ceylon; Peradeniya (E. E. Green).

Subfamily APHANINÆ.

Division CLERADARIA.

DYAKANA gen. nov.

Head shorter than pronotum, not longitudinally furrowed, eyes inserted about middle of head, ocelli placed almost immediately behind eyes and at lateral margins of head, behind eyes globose; first joint of antennæ passing apex of head, second joint more than twice the length of first, third and first subequal; rostrum reaching the intermediate coxæ; pronotum longer than head, broader than long, narrowing anteriorly, the lateral margins ridged and sinuate; corium much longer than the membrane; femora moderately thickened but unarmed.

Allied to *Henricodohrnia* Bredd.

Type : *D. dissimilis* Walk. (*Lygceus*).

Hab. : Borneo.

I had previously placed this species in the genus *Pactye* Stål (Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. [7] VIII. p. 476 [1901]) but having recently received a specimen of *P. ciconia* of Stål, which in colour markings greatly resembles Walker's species, I find a new genus is required for its reception. *Dyakana* is intermediate between *Clerada* and *Pactye*; from both it differs by the shorter head which is less attenuated and not stalked as in *Pactye* but which it otherwise resembles; the pronotum is much like that of *Clerada*.

MAHISA gen. nov.

Head about as long as expanse of eyes, anteriorly subacute, obscurely transversely depressed between anterior margins of eyes, moderately globose between and behind eyes where there is a narrow central longitudinal striation, narrowed at base into a very short neck, eyes situate at about centre of head, and ocelli placed just behind them at sides of head; antennæ with the first joint moderately thickened and distinctly passing apex of head, about half as long as second, and a little shorter than third; rostrum reaching the intermediate coxæ, first joint reaching eyes, second almost reaching base of head, third very long; pronotum much shorter than broad at base, the lateral margins concavely sinuate, anterior margin broadly moderately elevated, depressed on disk; scutellum short, with an oblique ridge starting from each basal angle and uniting with a central longitudinal ridge on apical area;

membrane well developed, as long as clavus; femora moderately thickened, anterior femora spined beneath.

Type *M. ceromatica* Dist.

Mahisa ceromatica sp. n. — Piceous black; posterior area of pronotum, margins, and apex of clavus, lateral margins of corium, rostrum, basal margin of prosternum, lateral margins of meso and metasterna, coxæ, and abdomen beneath, pale testaceous; membrane piceous-brown with the basal margins broadly ochraceous; femora piceous, their bases, and the tibiæ and tarsi ochraceous, antennæ with the first and third joints piceous, second brown with its apex piceous, fourth stramineous with its apical half brown; pronotum, exceptly the anterior area, and the scutellum, sparsely finely punctate, clavus and corium more densely punctate, but the last with the lateral margins almost impunctate.

Var. Corium dull ochraceous, with a large subtriangular piceous patch on apical area.

Long. 6 to 8 mill.

Hab. : Ceylon; Wellawaya (E. E. Green).

Division RHYPAROCHROMARIA.

AGUNGA gen. nov.

Head short, much broader than long, as broad as anterior margin of pronotum, narrowed anteriorly where the central lobe slightly projects, eyes recurved, projecting beyond the anterior margins of the pronotum; antennæ inserted at some distance from eyes, robust, first joint slightly passing apex of head, second clavate towards apex, third more strongly so, fourth clavate, pyriform; rostrum just passing the anterior coxæ, first joint extending a little beyond base of head; pronotum subquadrate, anterior lobe longer than posterior, divided by a deep transverse incision, the lateral margins a little concavely sinuate, anterior margin truncate, posterior margin a little rounded; scutellum subtriangular, the basal area moderately gibbous; lateral margins of the corium parallel; anterior femora thickened, anterior tibiæ with a short spine at apex.

Allied to *Appolonius* Dist.

Agunga crassa sp. n. — Head, pronotum, and scutellum black, pronotum with a lateral stramineous spot at each extremity of the transverse incision; corium very pale ochraceous, darkly punctate, two elongate black spots on each lateral margin at and beyond middle, and with a large greyish white spot at each anterior angle; membrane fuliginous with the veins black; body beneath

black, legs ochraceous, anterior femora excluding apices, castaneous; antennæ with the basal joint stramineous, second stramineous with its apical half castaneous, third and fourth piceous, second, third, and fourth subequal in length; head, pronotum and scutellum thickly and finely punctate.

Long. 3 mill.

Hab. : Ceylon, Peradeniya (E. E. Green).

Tropistethus simulans sp. n. — Head, pronotum, scutellum, and body beneath, black; posterior angles of pronotum, corium, apex of scutellum, and legs pale ochraceous; a large subtriangular spot on apical area of corium, black; basal two-thirds of anterior femora and extreme bases of intermediate and posterior femora castaneous; antennæ finely pilose with the basal joint castaneous, second and third joints piceous, fourth joint pale ochraceous, first and fourth joints subequal in length and slightly longer than second and third joints which are also subequal; clavus and corium somewhat thickly and coarsely punctate, and palely pilose; membrane hyaline with prismatic reflections; rostrum reaching the intermediate coxæ; intermediate and posterior tibiæ longly hirsute.

Long. 2 1/2 mill.

Hab. : Ceylon; Peradeniya (E. E. Green).

In colour markings closely resembling *T. antennatus* Scott from Japan, but is a less elongate species, with the second joint of antennæ not longer but subequal to third, etc.

Division APIANARIA.

KANIGARA gen. nov.

Head short, triangular, about half the length of pronotum, including eyes as broad as anterior margin of pronotum, with a slight rugosity at inner margin of each eye, ocelli at base and very close to eyes; antennæ with the basal joint hirsute and longly passing apex of head, second joint a little longer than third; rostrum passing the anterior coxæ, first joint not reaching base of head; pronotum broad, subquadrate, depressed anteriorly, basal margin concavely rounded, lateral margins subampliate; scutellum about as long as head and pronotum together, a little depressed or foveate on disk, subtriangular; corium with the lateral margins subparallel; femora moderately thickened, tibiæ strongly, femora more sparsely hirsute, tarsi with the basal joint very long.

Allied to *Aphanus*.

Kanigara flavomarginata sp. n. — Head and pronotum dark castaneous, the latter with the lateral margins broadly ochraceous; scutellum black; corium silvery-grey, its posterior lateral margins pale stramineous, their apical angles piceous, clavus ochraceous; membrane grey, subhyaline, their lateral margins pale hyaline; sternum black; abdomen beneath dark testaceous, legs and rostrum ochraceous; antennæ ochraceous, basal joint hirsute, second joint slightly longer than third; head with a few scattered punctures; pronotum and scutellum thickly finely obscurely punctate; corium excluding lateral margins sparsely rather coarsely punctate, clavus thickly longitudinally punctate; tibiæ longly, femora sparsely hirsute.

Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 mill.

Hab. : Ceylon; Peradeniya (E. E. Green).

Aphanus Hewitti sp. n. — Head piceous, lateral margins and apex of central lobe greyish ochraceous; pronotum ochraceous, the anterior area castaneous, the posterior area punctured with castaneous, the punctures forming spots on basal margin, and with a central pale line, the lateral margins except at posterior angles, much paler; scutellum ochraceous with about basal half and a central line, black; corium ochraceous, castaneously punctate, the punctures arranged in longitudinal series, the lateral and apical margins impunctate, two piceous elongate spots on each lateral area, which combined form a transverse series of four spots, another similar spot at apical angle; membrane pale fuliginous with paler mottlings; body beneath very dark castaneous-brown; rostrum, margins of prosternum, and legs ochraceous; antennæ ochraceous, apices of third and fourth joints fuscous, third joint much shorter than second, a little shorter than fourth; head subacutely narrowed anteriorly; lateral margins of the pronotum laminate, a little upwardly recurved; membrane slightly passing the abdominal apex.

Long. 6 mill.

Hab. : Borneo; Kuching.

Allied to *A. lineosus* Dist.

Aphanus raja sp. n. — Head, pronotum, and scutellum black; posterior lateral angles and narrow anterior and lateral margins of the pronotum piceous brown; corium pale castaneous, a discal longitudinal spot and a submarginal punctate fascia black; two small spots on clavus, a similar spot before and after the black discal spot, and a spot before apex breaking the submarginal black fascia, pale ochraceous; membrane fuliginous with the veins darker; body beneath black; legs and rostrum piceous, tarsi dark

ochraceous; antennæ piceous, apex of third joint stramineous, second joint a little longer than third or fourth which are subequal; head thickly coarsely punctate, the base and anterior discal area impunctate; anterior area of pronotum somewhat gibbous and levigate, posterior area somewhat coarsely punctate; scutellum sparsely coarsely punctate; corium coarsely punctate, in some parts thickly punctate, the claval punctures in longitudinal series; membrane passing the abdominal apex; rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ; intermediate and posterior tibiæ longly spinulose.

Long. 7 mill.

Hab. : Borneo; Kuching.

LAXAMANA gen. nov.

Head about as long as anterior lobe of pronotum, subtriangular, central lobe distinctly produced, ocelli prominent, a little nearer to eyes than to each other, and placed near base of head; antennæ long, first joint about as long as pronotum, a little shorter than remaining joints which are subequal in length; rostrum reaching the intermediate coxæ, first joint reaching base of head; pronotum with the anterior and posterior lobes equal in length, the first glabrous, the latter coarsely granulose, the first with its lateral margins rounded and laminate, the latter with the lateral margins concavely sinuate, widened posteriorly, the lateral angles obtusely acute; scutellum subtriangular, foveate at base, and with a transverse arcuate and a posterior longitudinal carination; hemelytra considerably shorter than abdomen, corium a little widened apically; legs long, femora moderately thickened, anterior femora strongly spined beneath, posterior tibiæ a little longer than abdomen; basal joint of tarsi very long, that of posterior tarsi about as long as basal joint of antennæ.

Allied to *Narbo* Stål.

Laxamana typicalis sp. n. — Black; corium with lateral margin from base to beyond middle, and a large subapical triangular spot, ochraceous; membrane with four or five pale ochraceous spots; trochanters and bases of femora testaceous; rostrum testaceous, the basal and apical joints black; antennæ piceous, greyishly pilose, apical joint with a basal stramineous annulation; abdomen beneath dull opaque piceous; head opaque, ocelli prominent, shining, anterior lobe of pronotum shining black, posterior lobe a little more piceous, the first smooth, moderately convex, with a lateral marginal series of coarse punctures, the latter coarsely granulose, the lateral angles obtusely acutely prominent; corium irregularly coarsely punctate; membrane not

reaching the abdominal apex; anterior femora armed beneath with a series of somewhat long spines.

Long. 11 mill.

Hab. : Borneo; Kuching.

IV. — Family **ARADIDÆ**.

Subfamily ARADINÆ.

Eumenotes insularis sp. n. — Pale fuscous, tinted with olivaceous; membrane pale piceous; elongately subovate; heap broader than long, with eyes about reaching the anterior angles of the pronotum; antennæ incrassate, somewhat erectly setulose, first joint about reaching apex of head, second longer than third, which is subequal to fourth; pronotum transversely impressed before middle, where the lateral margins are straight and almost at right angles to the angularly rounded lateral margins of the posterior lobe, the whole surface coarsely punctate, and the anterior lobe with three tubercles on each lateral area; scutellum coarsely punctate, its apex angulate; corium coarsely punctate, apically obtusely angulate; rostrum reaching the intermediate coxæ; disk of abdomen beneath with an oblong black central spot; metasternum piceous. Sternum deeply sulcate.

Long. 8 mill.

Hab. : Malay Archipelago; Isld. Sangir (Doherty).

Differs from *E. obscura* Westw. the only other at present described species of the genus by its much narrower form, narrow and more anteriorly oblique lateral lobes to head, the spine in front of eyes more curved; pronotum with the anterior lobe much more distinctly separated from the posterior lobe and its lateral margins straighter; apex of scutellum more elongately triangular; apex of corium more angulate; prominent black spot to abdomen beneath, etc.

The position of this genus has been variably estimated. It was first described and figured by Westwood (1847) who placed it in the Pentatomidæ close to *Megymenum*, where it was also located by Stål in his ENUMERAT. HEMIPT. Pt. I (1870). In 1873 Walker redescribed the typical species as *Aradus truncatus*, thus first placing it in its correct family. Bergroth in 1889 rendered much confusion by again redescribing the genus under the name of *Odonia*, strangely stating « ad Brachyrrhynchinorum subfamiliam pertinet hoc genus valde insigne », having evidently overlooked the sulcated sternum which combined with the lengthened rostrum afford the characters relied on by Stål in the constitution of his subfam. Aradinæ. It must therefore remain in the *Aradinæ*, or cause the promotion of a new subfamily for its reception, but Bergroth's decision is without support.
